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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. SEDGWICK ſaid he would endeavour not to fatigue the patience of the houſe in the obſervations he ſhould make on the important ſubject now under conſideration. Without entering into the diſcuſſion on a ſcale ſo extenſive as had been indulged by ſome gentlemen—he would dwell only on a few important principles, and ſuch conſequences as were concluſively deducible from them, which had made a ſtrong impreſſion on his own mind. The oppoſition to the bill had called in queſtion the conſtitutional powers of Congreſs, to eſtabliſh the propoſed corporation, and the utility of Banks, neither of which till within a few days, did he ſuppoſe was doubted by any intelligent man in America; and had charged the preſent ſyſtem with holding out unequal terms againſt the government to thoſe who ſhould ſubſcribe to the propoſed ſtock.

With regard to the queſtion of conſtitutionality much had been ſaid, which in his opinion, had not an intimate relation to the ſubject now before the houſe. "We have with great earneſtneſs been warned of the danger of graſping power, by conſtruction and implication; and this warning has been given, in very animated language, by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. M.) I do not wiſh to deprive that member of the honor of conſiſtency; but I well remember the time when the energy of his reaſoning, impreſſed on the minds of a majority of this houſe, a conviction, that the power of removal from offices, holden at will, was by conſtruction and implication, veſted, by the conſtitution, in the Preſident—for there could be no pretence that it was expreſsly granted to him."

He ſaid he would only obſerve in anſwer to every thing which had been ſaid of the danger of extending conſtruction and implication, That the whole buſineſs of legiſlation, was a practical conſtruction of the powers of the legiſlature; and that probably no inſtrument, for the delegation of power, could be drawn with ſuch preciſion and accuracy, as to leave nothing to *neceſſary implication*. That all the different legiſlatures in the United States had, and *this* in his opinion indiſpenſably muſt, conſtrue the powers which had been granted to them, and they muſt aſſume ſuch auxiliary powers, as are neceſſarily implied in thoſe which are expreſsly granted. In doing which, it was no doubt their duty, to be careful not to exceed thoſe limits within which it was intended they ſhould be reſtricted. By any other limitation, ſaid he, the government would be ſo ſhackled, that it would be incapable of operating any of the effects which were intended by its inſtitution.

He obſerved, that on almoſt all the great and important meaſures which come under the deliberation of Congreſs, there were immenſe difficulties to be ſurmounted. "If we attempt," ſaid he, "to proceed in one direction, our ears are aſſailed with the exclamation of *the conſtitution is in danger*; if we attempt to attain our objects, by purſuing a different courſe, we are told the paſs is guarded by the *ſtern ſpirit of democracy*.—Did I concur with gentlemen in opinion on this ſubject, I ſhould think it my duty to go home to my conſtituents, and honeſtly declare to them, that by their jealouſy of power, they had ſo reſtrained the operations of the government, that we have not the means of effecting any of the great purpoſes for which the conſtitution was deſigned—without attempting, what perhaps would be found impracticable, to fix by general rules, the nice point within which Congreſs would be authoriſed to aſſume powers by conſtruction and implication, and beyond which they may be juſtly conſidered as uſurpers."

He wiſhed gentlemen to reflect, what effect a ſingle principle, univerſally acknowledged, would have, in determining the queſtion now under conſideration. It is univerſally agreed, *That wherever a power is delegated, for expreſs purpoſes, all the known and uſual means for the attainment of the objects expreſſed, are conceded alſo.* That to decide what influence this acknowledged principle would have, on the ſubject before the houſe, it would be neceſſary to reflect on the powers with which Congreſs are *expreſsly* inveſted. He then repeated that Congreſs was authoriſed, to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money on the credit of the United States, to raiſe and ſupport armies, provide and maintain navies, to regulate foreign and domeſtic trade, and to make all laws neceſſary and proper to carry theſe and the other enumerated powers into effect; they were, in fine, entruſted with the exerciſe of all thoſe powers, which the people of America thought neceſſary, to ſecure their fame and happineſs, againſt the attacks of internal violence, and external invaſion, and in the exerciſe of thoſe powers the legiſlature was authoriſed, agreeably to the principle which he had mentioned, to employ all the *known and uſual* means, *neceſſary and proper*, to effectuate the ends which are expreſſed. It might be of uſe to determine with preciſion, what was the meaning of the words *neceſſary and proper*:—They do not reſtrict the power of the legiſlature, to enacting ſuch laws only, as are indiſpenſible: Such a conſtruction would be infinitely too narrow and limited—and to apply the meaning ſtrictly, it would prove, perhaps, that all the laws, which had been paſſed, were unconſtitutional; for few, if any of them, could be proved indiſpenſible to the exiſtence of the government. The conduct of Congreſs had a conſtruction on thoſe words more rational, and conſiſtent with common ſenſe, and the purpoſes for which the government was inſtituted; which he conceived to be, that the laws ſhould be eſtabliſhed on ſuch principles and ſuch an agency, in the known and uſual means, employed in the execution of them, as to effect the ends expreſſed in the conſtitution, with the greateſt poſſible degree of public utility. If Banks were among the known and uſual means, to effectuate or facilitate the ends which had been mentioned—to enable the government with the greateſt eaſe, and leaſt burden to the people, to collect taxes, borrow money, regulate commerce, raiſe and ſupport armies, provide and maintain fleets, he thought the argument irrefragable and concluſive to prove the conſtitutionality of the bill. Purſuing farther the ſame idea, he aſked, for what purpoſes were Banks inſtituted and patronized by governments, which were unreſtricted by conſtitutional limitations? Were they not employed as the means, and the moſt uſeful engines to facilitate the collection of taxes, borrowing money, and the other enumerated powers? Beſides, he ſaid it was to be obſerved, that the conſtitution had expreſsly declared the ends of legiſlation; but in almoſt every inſtance had left the means to the honeſt and ſober diſcretion of the legiſlature. From the nature of things this muſt ever be the caſe; for otherwiſe, the conſtitution muſt contain, not only all the neceſſary laws under the exiſting circumſtances of the community, but alſo a code ſo extenſive, as to adapt itſelf to all future poſſible contingencies. By our conſtitution, Congreſs has power to lay and collect taxes, but every thing ſubordinate to that end, ſuch as the objects, the means, the inſtruments, and the purpoſes are left to the honeſt and ſober diſcretion of the legiſlature. The power of borrowing money was expreſsly granted; but all the known and uſual means to that end were left in ſilence. The ſame obſervations might with truth be made reſpecting the other delegated powers. The great ends to be obtained, as means to effectuate the ultimate end—the public good, and general welfare, are capable, under general terms, of conſtitutional ſpecification; but the ſubordinate means are ſo numerous, and capable of ſuch infinite variation, as to render an enumeration impracticable, and muſt therefore be left to *conſtruction, and neceſſary implication*. He ſaid on this ground he was willing to leave the general argument—it was ſimple—intelligible, and he hoped would be thought concluſive.

He ſaid the conſtitutionality had been attacked from another quarter. It was ſaid we could not give commercial advantages to one port above another. The conſtitutional proviſion which had been quoted, was undoubtedly intended to prevent a partial regulation of commerce; if extended to the caſe under conſideration, it would much more ſtrongly prove, that Congreſs ought not to reſide in any commercial city; for he verily believed, that the commercial advantages of Philadelphia were incomparably greater, from the reſidence, than they could be ſuppoſed from the inſtitution of a National Bank. Indeed, it was his opinion, that conſidering that this city had a Bank, the capital of which was adequate to all her commercial exigencies, that ſhe could enlarge that capital as her neceſſity ſhould require, and that her Bank will, if this bill ſhall be rejected, receive the benefit of national operations, that the meaſure will not advance her individual intereſt.

With regard to the utility of Banks, he obſerved, that he would not attempt to diſplay a knowledge of the ſubject, by repeating all he had read and heard in relation to it, nor fatigue the houſe by a detail of his own reflections and reaſoning upon it; the cauſes were unneceſſary to be explained—the effects had been ſuch, in all countries where Banks had been inſtituted, as to produce an unanimous opinion, that they were alike uſeful for all the great purpoſes of government, and to promote the general happineſs of the people. Nor was our own experience wanting to the ſame purpoſe. At a time when our public reſources were almoſt annihilated, our credit proſtrate, our government imbecile, and its patronage inconſiderable, a Bank, of ſmall capital, was among the moſt operative cauſes, which produced that firſt dawn that ultimately terminated in meridian ſplendor, by the eſtabliſhment of peace, independence and freedom. There were two circumſtances which he would take the liberty to mention, which would render Banks of more importance in this country, than in any where they are at preſent in uſe. The firſt, the commercial enterpriſe of our merchants compared with the ſmallneſs of their capitals, which, as we had no large manufacturing capitals, whereby the precious metals would be retained in circulation, would frequently, by their exportation, greatly diſtreſs the people; the other originated from a meaſure of the government—Congreſs, from a laudable intention of accommodating their conſtituents, inſtituted treaſuries in all the States: In ſome of theſe there would be, in the ordinary courſe of events, a deficiency, and in others a redundency. To keep them in equilibrio by the tranſportation of the precious metals, or by the purchaſe of bills in the market, would be not only inconvenient and expenſive, but would keep out of circulation a conſiderable part of the medium of the country.

Gentlemen, he ſaid, had been pleaſed to conſider the propoſed terms as giving an undue advantage to the ſtock-holders. He would leave this part of the ſubject to gentlemen who better underſtood it—only obſerving, that as government muſt rely principally on merchants to obtain the propoſed ſtock, it would be neceſſary to afford to them ſufficient motives to withdraw from their commercial purſuits, a part of their capitals.

He ſaid he would attempt an anſwer to ſome of thoſe deſultory objections which had been made—and in doing this, he would omit to anſwer ſuch as had been in his opinion already refuted. He obſerved, that it had been ſaid, that granting charters of incorporation was a high prerogative of government. He ſuppoſed it was not intended that it was, in the nature of things, too tranſcendant a power to be exerciſed by a national government; but that the exerciſe of it ſhould only be in conſequence of expreſs delegation. Let this objection be compared with the conduct of Congreſs on another ſubject, in all reſpects at leaſt as important. There is not by the conſtitution any power expreſsly delegated to mortgage our revenues, and yet without any queſtion being made on the conſtitutionality of the meaſure, we have mortgaged them to an immenſe amount—From whence he aſked, do we acquire the authority to exerciſe this power?—Not from expreſs grants, but being empowered to borrow money on the credit of the United States. We have very properly conſidered the pledging funds as among the *known and uſual* means, *neceſſary and proper* to be employed for the attainment of the end expreſsly delegated.

It had been ſaid, that the bill authoriſed the ſtock-holders to purchaſe real eſtate. He conſidered the proviſion in the bill in that regard, not a grant, but a limitation of power. Any man or body of men, might, by the exiſting laws, purchaſe, in their private capacities, real eſtate to any amount. This right was limited as it reſpected the propoſed corporation.

It is ſaid there are banks already, and therefore the propoſed incorporation is unneceſſary. To this he anſwered, that if the government ſhould

agree to receive all its demands in the paper of the exiſting banks, it would give to them every advantage, which in the opinion of gentlemen, renders the preſent ſyſtem objectionable, without ſtipulating for any equivalent to the government. But are, he aſked, gentlemen ſerious in theſe obſervations? Do they believe the capitals of the preſent banks adequate to the exigencies of the nation? Do they believe that thoſe banks poſſeſs any powers by which they can give a projectile force to their paper, ſo as to extend its circulation throughout the United States? Or do they really wiſh to have the government repoſe itſelf on inſtitutions, with which they have no intimate connection, and over which they have no control?

Mr. Sedgwick concluded by obſerving, he was very confident a majority of that houſe could never be induced to believe that it was the intention of the conſtitution to deprive the legiſlature of one of the moſt important and neceſſary means of executing the powers expreſsly delegated.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the houſe, that they have reſolved to poſtpone, to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, the conſideration of the land-office bill *; and, that they had paſſed, with amendments, the bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

The houſe having taken the ſaid amendments into conſideration, concurred therein.

Paſſed the bill for making compenſation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other perſons therein mentioned.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee on enrolled bills, preſented, and the Speaker ſigned, an act ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department, and for a further compenſation to certain officers; and an act to amend the act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

Mr. Burke, reported a bill, for the relief of David Cooke, which was read a firſt time.

In committee of the whole (Mr. Livermore in the chair) on the bill ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks; the ſame was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading. Being brought in engroſſed, it was read a third time, and paſſed.

In committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) on the bill making further proviſion for the collection of the duties by law impoſed on teas, the ſame was reported without amendment. The bill being then taken up in the houſe, was amended by the addition of a clauſe reſpecting the duties on wines. It was then recommitted to a committtoe of the whole houſe. The committee having further amended the bill, and the amendments being adopted by the houſe, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had this day approved and ſigned.

An act giving effect to the laws of the United States, within the ſtate of Vermont.

An act to explain the act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States:—

An act ſupplementary to the act, incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States;—and

An act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.

In committee of the whole [Mr. Boudinot in the chair] on the bill concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls; the bill was reported with ſundry amendments. The houſe having agreed to the report of the committee, and further amended the bill, it was read a third time and paſſed.

Sundry reports from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on petitions referred to him, were read, and laid on the table.

The houſe then proceeded to conſider the amendments of the committee, to the bill for granting lands to the inhabitants and ſettlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory N. W. of the Ohio; and having adopted the ſame, the bill was paſſed.

A meſſage being received from the Senate, which required ſecrecy, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

The amendments, propoſed to the bill concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls, having been communicated to the Senate, and by them diſagreed to, the houſe, (after the opening of the doors) took the ſame again into conſideration; and the queſtion for *receding* being put and loſt, it was [on motion of Nr. Sedgwick] reſolved, that the houſe do *inſiſt* on their amendments.

An engroſſed bill, to grant to George Gibſon the ſum of one thouſand dollars, for ſervices rendered to the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed.

An engroſſed bill, making further proviſion for the collection of the duties by law impoſed on teas, and for extending the term of the payment of the duties on wines, was read a third time and paſſed.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, reſolved, that Gifford Dally be, and he is hereby authorized to take care of the rooms appropriated for the uſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, until the next meeting of Congreſs, and alſo to make the neceſſary proviſion of firewood, for the next ſeſſion.

Adjourned.

* Erroneouſly ſtated in a few of our laſt number to have paſſed the Senate with amendments.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Mr. Floyd of the committee of enrolment, reported a bill, making certain appropriations for the purpoſes therein mentioned—and a bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark; as duly enrolled: to which the ſpeaker affixed his ſignature.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, aſſiſtant door keeper; was read the ſecond time—and on motion of Mr. Madiſon, the following reſolution was adopted—That certain expences incurred by the petitioner in the diſcharge of his duty, not to exceed one hundred dollars, be included in the Clerk's account of contingent expences of the preſent ſeſſion.

The committee on the petition of John Tucker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, reported, that ſaid petition be deferred to the next ſeſſion. Report agreed to.

A reſolution, received from the Senate, was concurred in, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before Congreſs, at their next ſeſſion, an eſtimate of the quantity and ſituation of thoſe lands, not claimed by Indians, nor occupied by citizens of the United States, in the territory ceded in North-Carolina, N. W. of the Ohio.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the houſe, that they *adhere* to their diſagreement to the amendments propoſed by the houſe to the Conſul Bill.

A reſolution was received from the Senate at ſame time, for the eſtabliſhment of a *Mint*, purſuant to law, and authorizing the Preſident to cauſe ſuch principal Artiſts and Apparatus to be engaged, as may be neceſſary to carry ſaid reſolution into effect.

The houſe *inſiſted* on their amendments to the bill; and concurred in the above reſolution with amendments.

Another meſſage received from the Senate, informed the houſe that they have paſſed the bill making compenſation to the Commiſſioners of Loans for extra ſervices, with an amendment.—The houſe after ſome debate, non-concurred the amendment.

Another meſſage informed that the Senate *adhere* to their amendment—On which a motion was made in the houſe to *recede*, which was carried in the affirmative.

The bill making further proviſion for a collection of the duties on teas, and for prolonging the term of payment of the duties on wines; and the bill, with amendments, in addition to the act eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers, their aſſiſtants and clerks, having paſſed the Senate, were ſent to the houſe, which concurred in the amendments.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the houſe that the following acts had received his approbation and ſignature, viz.—

An act repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead—and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame.—An act ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department—and an act rela ive to the rix dollar of Denmark.

Sundry meſſages from the Senate, informed that they have paſſed with amendments, the temporary Poſt-Office bill—the bill granting lands to the inhabitants of Vincennes—the bill making compenſations to the officers of the judicial courts, jurors and witneſſes—the bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt: alſo informing that the Senate concur in the amendments to the reſolution for the eſtabliſhment of a mint.

The houſe concurred in the amendment, to the Poſt-Office bill—and to thoſe in the ſupplementary bill, for the reduction of the public debt; to ſome of the other amendments they diſagreed.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the houſe that they have poſtponed till the next ſeſſion of Congreſs; the bill making compenſations to the widows and orphan children of certain officers &c and the bill to compenſate George Gibſon.

A reſolution propoſed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) was agreed to—authoriſing the marſhals of ſuch diſtricts, as are unprovided with goals for the detention of priſoners, under the authority of the United States, to provide convenient houſes to ſerve as temporary goals, till permanent proviſion is made by law.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, it was voted, that the propoſed amendment to the conſtitution offered by Mr. Benſon, to be conſidered by the next Congreſs——be printed.

A meſſage from the Senate, informed the houſe that they *recede* from ſuch of their amendments to the bill making compenſations to the officers of the Federal Courts, &c. as are diſagreed to by the houſe.

A bill was then originated and paſſed the uſual forms to the third reading, for carrying into effect the conſular convention between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the United States of America.

Sundry enrolled bills, and the reſolutions reſpecting a Mint, and unappropriated Lands, were ſigned by the Speaker.

The houſe then adjourned till 6 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Paſſed—the bill for carrying into effect the Conſular Convention.

A bill to continue the act therein mentioned, and to make further proviſion for invalid penſioners, and for the ſupport of Light-Houſes, &c. was read the firſt, ſecond, and third time, and paſſed.

Sundry enrolled bills were ſigned by the Speaker.

A bill for the relief of David Cook was read the ſecond and third time, and paſſed.

A meſſage from the Senate, informed the houſe, that they concur in the reſolution for the ſafekeeping of priſoners &c. alſo that they have conſidered the bill for carrying into effect the conſular convention; and the bill for the relief of David Cook, and reſolved that ſaid bills do not paſs to a ſecond reading.

Seven enrolled bills and reſolutions were ſigned by the ſpeaker.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr, Secretary Lear, informed the houſe, that the following acts have received his approbation and ſignature viz: An act making compenſations to the commiſſioners of loans, for their extra ſervices: an act in addition to an act, eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers of the Treaſury Department, their aſiſtants and clerks.

An act to provide compenſations for the officers of the Judicial Courts, and for Jurors and Witneſſes, and for other purpoſes.

An act making further proviſion for the collection of the duties on teas, and to prolong the time for the collection of thoſe on Wines.

An act to continue in force an act, for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office.

An act, ſupplementary to the act, making further proviſion for the public debt; and a reſolution for the ſafe-keeping of Priſoners, confined under the authority of the United States.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the houſe, That the Preſident had ſigned the following acts, which originated in the Senate.

An act to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to make further proviſion for invalid penſioners, and for the ſupport of light houſes, &c

An act, for granting lands to the ſettlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country.

The Secretary then informed the houſe, that the Senate having finiſhed the legiſlative buſineſs before them, are ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. VINING, the following was unanimouſly agreed to.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States be preſented to FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, in teſtimony of their approbation of his conduct in the Chair, and in the execution of the difficult and important truſt, repoſed in him as Speaker of the ſaid houſe.

To which, the Speaker made the following reply.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THIS unexpected mark of your approbation of my conduct has made ſo deep an impreſſion on my mind, that I cannot find words to expreſs the high ſenſe of gratitude I entertain on this occaſion.

I have not vanity ſufficient to ſuppoſe, that my feeble, tho well-meant endeavors merit ſo great a reward; for it was your kind indulgence and ſupport alone, which enabled me to go through the duties of the ſtation which you were pleaſed to aſſign me; but I ſhall ever conſider this diſtinguiſhed and honorable teſtimony as the moſt pleaſing circumſtance of my life.

Gentlemen, I moſt ſincerely thank you.——May every poſſible happineſs attend you, and every individual of this body; and may your zealous endeavors to promote the welfare of our beloved country, which I have ſo long, and ſo often been a witneſs to, be crowned with unbounded ſucceſs.

On motion of Mr. Jackſon, the following reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to——That the Speaker communicate to the Mayor and corporation of the city, and the Commiſſioners of the county of Philadelphia, the thanks of this houſe for the elegant and convenient accommodations furniſhed by them for the uſe of Congreſs.

The houſe then adjourned *ſine die*.

PARIS, Dec. 7.

AMONGST the ſtrongeſt inſtances of the fluctuation of popular opinion, may be reckoned the change of ſentiment which has taken place with reſpect to M. de la Fayette. At one time the idol of the people, he is now the object of ſuſpicion with many; and ſuſpicion in certain ſituations is nearly equivalent to hatred! Of this the Marquis has experienced a recent inſtance.

He was attacked on Tueſday laſt by 8 men armed when accompanied by only 2 of his guards de corps.—The latter were fortunately armed with piſtols, by the diſcharge of which two of the aſſailants were wounded. After a ſhort conteſt, theſe, with two others, were taken; the reſt ſaved themſelves by flight.

ARISTOCRATIC FINESSE DEFEATED.

The late overflowing of the rivers having in many places in France, retarded the arrival of the poſt, the Ariſtocratic Horde (as they are now politely called) enjoyed the triumph of a moment, by giving out that the National Aſſembly was diſſolved; that Paris was given up to be plundered to the king's troops, and that all the patriots who refuſed laying down their arms, were butchered on the ſpot. The people believed the report, but inſtead of yielding to deſpair, or any other unbecoming weakneſs, they aſſembled, and repeated their civic oath, "to defend the conſtitution until death!" In many places in Languedoc the national cavalry were ready to fly to the aſſiſtance of the capital; their hangers were whetted in the preſence of the preachers of ſlavery, who were given to underſtand that, on the firſt ſignal of a counter-revolution, they ſhould be the victims of national indignation.

The Municipality of Paris went on Thurſday to L'iſle des Cygnees, to ſee a mill put in motion by a fire pump; it contains twelve mill-ſtones, which in twenty-four hours, grind ſeven hundred ſeptiers of corn; [a ſeptier is twelve buſhels] this curious piece of mechaniſm, will be found wonderfully uſeful for Paris, as the Seine is frozen over every winter.

A new military body is eſtabliſhed here, under the appellation of the federal club; the protection afforded to it by M. de la Fayette, the ſervice the ſoldiers are employed in, being at the Louvre, give much food for converſation, and laſt week the whole was denounced at the Jacobins, as pregnant with miſchief.

Virtue, modeſty, and experience, will now occupy in the French Church, the dignified places, hitherto, too often uſurped by ambition, intrigue, pride and ignorance; where the people have a biſhop to name, their choice is worthy of the primitive church. A pariſh prieſt, of Sedan has been lately elected to fill the epiſcopal chair of that city; his elevation is the reward of beneficence, toleration, patriotiſm, in ſhort every virtue.

National Aſſembly, Sunday December 5.

PUBLIC TREASURY.

M. Pinteville Cernon's ſtatement of the public treaſury afforded the greateſt joy to the aſſembly. Impoſts are therein repreſented as much accelerated, and indeed ſettled. The public coffers full of bills and ſpecie—laſt month there was only three millions, now there are twenty-ſix; and the value of ſpecie conſiderably lower.

MONDAY, *Dec.* 6.

M. de la Rochefoucault preſented his ſtatement of the ſupplies for the year 1791, and with the moſt lively ſatisfaction, the aſſembly learned that the anterior contributions exceed now, by a hundred and ſixty millions, the amount exacted by the expences of that year, ſince their eſtimate was only 560 millions. When the reporter, however, ſtated, that 300 millions of this were to come from the landed property, long and loud murmurs proceeded from a great part of the members.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Weſtminſter Hall, Court of Exchequer.

The KING verſus TIMSON.

A caſe of conſiderable importance to merchants and importers was tried on Friday laſt. The queſtion [in the words of the lord chief baron] "lay within a nutſhell." viz. Whether after a ſhip arrives in port, and has reported her cargo at the cuſtom houſe, the ſeparate articles of goods may be conſidered to be legally imported, and whether until they are landed upon the legal quays, the conſignee is liable to pay the cuſtoms on the whole.—

Mr. Timſon, in March laſt, imported in the Iſabella, from Bourdeaux, a large quantity of brandy. The guagers on board the ſhip took an account of it. Mr. Lorrimer, and Mr. Hallet the two officers, ſwore that a particular caſk of brandy, when put into the lighter in order to be landed, contained 120 gallons—Mr. Taylor, the landing guager, proved that at the time of landing, that particular caſk at the quays, it contained only 31 gallons of brandy, with intent to ſettle the point of law.

Mr. Rous, for the defendant, called two witneſſes, who proved that the caſk was injured in the lighter, and had actually loſt the quantity of brandy by leakage. He contended, with great ability, that goods and merchandize were not legally imported until the actual landing on the quays.

The chief baron divided the queſtion into a matter of law. The fact, he obſerved, was plain. The law he apprehended, muſt be determined by another juriſdiction.

The Jury retired for two hours, and having taken the fact and the law under their ſerious conſideration, came into court with a verdict for the defendant.

Extract of a letter from Flanders, Dec. 3.

"The troubles which have for ſome time paſt afflicted theſe unfortunate provinces are at an end. The reſpective ſtates have at laſt returned to their allegiance, and ſubmitted to the emperor Leopold. The province of Namur was the firſt that detached itſelf from the Union, and ſurrendered that ſtrong fortreſs to the Auſtrian forces, under the command of Gen. Bender. The Belgic army, upon this, retired from the poſts they had occupied upon the banks of the Meuſe, in two diviſions, towards Bruſſels and Mons. The Congreſs, finding it in vain to reſiſt any longer, withdrew, and the States gave up the city of Bruſſels, upon being ſummoned by Marſhal Bender. The remains of the Belgic army, conſiſting of about 8000 or 9000 men, arrived at Ghent on the 2d, in great confuſion, and the States of Ghent ſubmitted yeſterday. The whole counter revolution has been effected with the loſs of but very few men on either ſide. All that were left of the Brabant army, have been diſbanded, and paid one month's pay.—Thus all is now ſettled in the Netherlands, and nothing is heard but LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR LEOPOLD.

Aſſignats—The counterfeiters of France ſeem to have intended an immediate harveſt, before even currency had made men ſuſpicious of the paper. Thirty-ſix people have been at once apprehended.

According to the new conſtitution in France, the biſhops and higher dignitaries have been ſtripped, without mercy, of their over-grown livings; but the incomes of the inferior and officiating clergy have been raiſed. The former meaſure, without the latter, would have brought a load of odium on the aſſembly; but by the latter they have ſecured an immenſe majority of the clergy on their ſide.

Saturday at eleven o'clock, Mr. Shaw, one of the travelling meſſengers, arrived poſt at the Duke of Leed's office, White-hall, from Madrid, with the exchanged ratification of the convention with Spain: he was only eleven days on his journey.

It may be uſeful to many of our readers to know that one of the moſt ſimple and efficacious remedies for a ſore throat, is a gargle made with a ſtrong decoction of carrots, which very ſoon removes all inflammation and ſoreneſs.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

The following letter of the Senators from this State in the Congreſs of the United States, was read in the legiſlature.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

"We have each had the honor to receive from you a letter, covering a copy of the reſolutions of the Senate and Aſſembly of the fifth inſtant. Having for ſome time thought that it would be expedient that the legiſlative debates of the Senate ſhould be public, it affords us much ſatisfaction that our ſentiments on the ſubject concur with thoſe entertained by the Senate and Aſſembly of the ſtate we have the honor to repreſent. With great reſpect, we are gentlemen your very obedient ſervants, PHILIP SCHUYLER, RUFUS KING.

Hon. Iſaac Rooſevelt, Preſident.
Hon. John Watts, Speaker.

GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 23.

By accounts from Frederick-Town, we learn, that in the night of the 19th inſt. the houſe of GEORGE SCOTT, Eſq. of that county, accidentally catched fire. The wind blowing hard, enraged the flames ſo furiouſly, that in leſs than half an hour the whole property of Mr. Scott, with two of his Sons, one of eleven, the other of nine years of age, fell victims to this dreadful and truly calamitous accident.

Mr. ELLICOT, we learn, finiſhed the firſt line of his ſurvey of the Federal Territory, in Virginia, yeſterday, and croſſed below the Little-Falls, the River Patowmack, on the ſecond line.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

As you were once ſo obliging as to tolerate the effuſions of my ruſtic Muſe, and invite the continuation of them, incloſing the copy of a little Ode to you, needs no apology.

A LYRIC ODE.—*Feb.* 28.

FROM dreams I wake to real woe,
While winds from every quarter blow,
And urge the beating rain;
Ill leave my pillow, ſteep'd in tears,
And try to diſſipate my cares
With my ſweet lyre again.

Ah! where is fancy's magic power,
That us'd to charm each dreary hour,
And gild the darkeſt ſtorm?
Ev'n in the howling of the wind,
Soft plaintive murmurs ſhe could find,
Breath'd by ſome airy form!

Oft has ſhe borne me on her wing,
To climes that know eternal ſpring,
To ſweet Arcadian vales;
To where the vi'lets fragrant breath,
Perfumes unſeen the deſart heath,
With aromatic gales.

To groves whoſe dark embrowning ſhades,
Skirted with ever-verdant meads,
And woodbine mantled round;
With ſtreams, whoſe velvet margins bear,
The bluſhing roſe, and lilly fair,
Spontaneous on the ground.

But now no more her preſence chears;
Her wand no ſoft enchantment rears,
To ſooth my heart-felt pain:
How loud the tempeſts horrid roar,
I ſee the wrecks on every ſhore,
And hear the dying ſtrain!

My mind congenial with the gloom,
That hides fair nature's brighteſt bloom,
Welcomes contending ſtorms;
Sad emblem of the griefs that prey,
And waſte my widowed heart away,
In retroſpective forms.

Philadelphia, March 5.

The third inſt. cloſed the political career of the firſt Congreſs of the United States, under the new Conſtitution: As the ſkilful pilot, after he has conducted the veſſel, committed to his charge, through ſtraits, abounding with rocks, quick ſands, and ſhoals, and has given her a fair offing to the port of her deſtination, experiences indeſcribable ſenſations of pleaſure, ſo our political fathers may congratulate themſelves on the ſucceſs of their endeavors in conducting our political affairs through paths before untried. From this ſuſpicious period, may they behold the labours of their hands maturing to a happy ſtate of perfection! It is a pleaſing reflection, that their adminiſtration has been ſo far to public acceptance, as to ſecure the re-election to office of a great majority of their number: In ſeveral inſtances, a re-appointment has been voluntarily declined—and thoſe who have loſt their re-election, are not without reflections to counter-ballance the diſappointment.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, to a member of Congreſs, dated 16th February, 1791.

"SIR, I do myſelf the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inſt. laſt, together with the copy of a reſolution of the committee of the houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, reſpecting the making a canal between the waters of Virginia and North-Carolina. I have to inform you, that the ſame was laid before the General Aſſembly of this State, at their laſt ſeſſion; and an act accordingly was paſſed by them, for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Paſquotank River, in this State, to the waters of Elizabeth River, in the State of Virginia. A copy of which act, duly authenticated, has been tranſmitted to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia.

"I beg leave to congratulate you on this event, pregnant, I flatter myſelf, with great commercial advantage to the ſiſter States of Virginia and North-Carolina."

According to the proclamation of his Excellency Governor TELFAIR—the Hon. ABRAHAM BALDWIN, ANTHONY WAYNE and FRANCIS WILLIS Eſqrs. are elected members of the ſecond houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States for the ſtate of Georgia.—

Yeſterday, purſuant to notification from the PRESIDENT of the United States, the Senate aſſembled in their Chamber of Congreſs, for the diſpatch of buſineſs in their executive capacity.

The Hon. William S. Johnſon, Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut, has reſigned his ſeat in the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Purſuant to the powers veſted in the Preſident of the United States by the act, entitled an act, repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits, imported from abroad, &c. he has thought proper to divide the United States into Fourteen Diſtricts, and to nominate the following SUPERVISORS to each reſpectively:

For the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, JOSHUA WENTWORTH.
Do. Maſſachuſetts, NATHANIEL GORHAM.
Do. R. I. and P. P. JOHN S. DEXTER.
Do. Connecticut, JOHN CHESTER.
Do. Vermont, NOAH SMITH.
Do. New-York, W. S. SMITH.
Do. New-Jerſey, AARON DUNHAM.
Do. Pennſylvania, GEORGE CLYMER.
Do. Delaware, HENRY LATIMER.
Do. Maryland, GEORGE GALE.
Do. Virginia, EDWARD CARRINGTON.
Do. North-Carolina, WILLIAM POLK.
Do. South-Carolina, DANIEL STEVENS.
Do. Georgia, JOHN MATTHEWS.

The Preſident of the United States hath alſo been pleaſed to make the following appointments.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, Judge of the diſtrict of Vermont.

STEPHEN JACOBS, United States' Attorney for Vermont.

LEWIS R. MORRIS, Marſhall for do.

STEPHEN KEYES, Collector for the port of Allburgh, in the ſtate of Vermont.

To all of which nominations the Senate of the United States did adviſe and conſent.

We may eſtimate the value of the national government by the loſſes we have ſuffered for the want of it. For want of a government, many years of back intereſt are added to our debt, including the intereſt on the ſtate debts, more than 20 millions of dollars—Perhaps 30 have been in arrears for intereſt only. Some will ſay, perhaps, that if we have paid no intereſt, we have paid no taxes—and that we have ſaved by one way what we have loſt in another: So far from it, the country bore a heavier burden before any ſufficient proviſion was made for its debts, than it has done under the general government—the taxes formerly were higher, and yet the creditors were ſufferers. But it would be wrong to conſider the taxes that we did not pay as ſo much ſaved.—When the war ended, luxury came in upon us like a torrent: Duties on imported goods would have been rather a ſaving, than a loſs: From 1783 to 1789 we might, if the new conſtitution had been in operation during that time, have collected more than 20 millions of dollars by Impoſt and Exciſe. That ſum has been eat and drank, and as it regards the nation, may be conſidered as mere loſs. It is indeed worſe than loſt. For duties not only encourage frugal habits, but they encourage our own manufactures. Every dollar of duty on foreign articles is a bounty to our own. This bounty cauſes a great deal more work to be done—and work is money. If the national government had been in full force at the end of the war, inſtead of the year 1789, our country would have ſaved all theſe great ſums. If any are remaining among us who hate the government, they will not ſuffer it to be ſubverted, if they love their money. Five years of diſorder would coſt us more, than 20 years of hard work would pay for. It will take many years to wipe off the debt that the ſix years of no government after the peace, have thrown upon the nation. Experience ought to warn us againſt anarchy, and thoſe meaſures which are calculated to reſtore it.

The legiſlature of North Carolina has paſſed an act, to carry into effect the reſolution of Congreſs, reſpecting the ſafe-keeping priſoners of the United States in the goals of that State.

☞ Diſcourſes on Davila——One of the People——Eſſay on Agriculture——Tablet——Sonnet, No. I. and other favors, neceſſarily poſtponed.

☞ *In the* Yeas *and* Nays *on the motion for opening the doors of the Senate—as publiſhed in our laſt*; *Mr.* SCHUYLER *ſhould have been inſerted among the* YEAS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Franciſca,	Tobin	Ruſſia.
	Delaware,	Art,	Charleſton, 8 days.
Brig	Phœbe,	Williams,	Liſbon, 30
Schooner	Induſtry,	Brewſter,	Virginia,
	Brothers,	Roſs,	ditto.
Sloop	William,	Scott,	ditto.
	Samuel,	Butler,	ditto.
	Lion,	——,	ditto.

PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/10	17/.	pr. £	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/.	9/1		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/1.		45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/9	16/.	80	do.
Indents	9/	9/1	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6	13/.		do.

MANUEL NOAH,
BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS
Continental & State Certificates,
Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1790.

TO BE SOLD,
THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,
ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.
Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.
New-York, Jan. 1791. 3o 3m

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a MINT.

(CONTINUED.)

CONSIDERING, therefore, the uncertainty of the success of the expedient, and the inconveniences, which seem incident to it, it would appear preferable to submit to those of a free coinage. It is observable, that additional expence, which is one of the principal of these, is also applicable to the proposed remedy

It is now proper to resume and finish the answer to the first question; in order to which the three succeeding ones have necessarily been anticipated. The conclusion to be drawn from the observations, which have been made on the subject, is this—That the unit in the coins of the United States, ought to correspond with 24 grains and 3-4 of a grain of pure gold, and with 371 grains and 1-4 of a grain of pure silver, each answering to a dollar in the money of account. The former is exactly agreeable to the present value of gold, and the latter is within a small fraction of the mean of the two last emissions of dollars; the only ones which are now found in common circulation, and of which the newest is in the greatest abundance. The alloy in each case to be 1-12th of the total weight, which will make the unit 27 grains of standard gold, and 405 grains of standard silver.

Each of these, it has been remarked, will answer to a dollar in the money of account. It is conceived that nothing better can be done in relation to this, than to pursue the track marked out by the resolution of the 8th of August, 1786. This has been approved abroad, as well as at home, and it is certain, that nothing can be more simple or convenient, than the decimal subdivisions. There is every reason to expect that the method will speedily grow into general use, when it shall be seconded by corresponding coins. On this plan, the unit in the money of account, will continue to be, as established by that resolution, a dollar; and its multiples, dimes, cents and milles; or tenths, hundredths, and thousandths.

With regard to the number of different pieces which shall compose the coins of the United States, two things are to be consulted: convenience of circulation, and cheapness of the coinage. The first ought not to be sacrificed to the last; but as far as they can be reconciled to each other, it is desirable to do it. Numerous and small (if not too minute) subdivisions assist circulation; but the multiplication of the smaller kinds encreases expence; the same process being necessary to a small as to a large piece.

As it is easy to add, it will be most adviseable to begin with a small number, till experience shall decide whether any other kinds are necessary. The following, it is conceived, will be sufficient in the commencement.

1 Gold piece, equal in weight and value to 10 units or dollars.

1 Gold piece, equal to a tenth part of the former, and which shall be a unit or a dollar.

1 Silver piece, which shall also be a unit or dollar.

1 Silver piece, which shall be in weight and value a tenth part of the silver unit or dollar.

1 Copper piece, which shall be of the value of a hundredth part of a dollar.

1 Other copper piece, which shall be half the value of the former.

It is not proposed that the lightest of the two gold coins should be numerous, as in large payments, the larger the pieces, the shorter the process of counting, the less the risk of mistake, and consequently the greater the safety and the convenience; and in small payments, it is not perceived, that any inconvenience can accrue, from an entire dependence on the silver and copper coins. The chief inducement to the establishment of the small gold piece, is to have a sensible object in that metal, as well as in silver, to express the unit. Fifty thousand at a time in circulation, may suffice for this purpose.

The tenth part of a dollar is but a small piece, and with the aid of the copper coins, will probably suffice for all the more minute uses of circulation. It is less than the least of the silver coins now in general currency in England.

The largest copper piece will nearly answer to the half-penny sterling, and the smallest of course to the farthing. Pieces of very small value are a great accommodation, and the means of a beneficial economy to the poor; by enabling them to purchase, in small portions, and at a more reasonable rate, the necessaries of which they stand in need. If they are only cents, the lowest price for any portion of a vendible commodity, however inconsiderable in quantity, will be a cent; if there are half cents, it will be a half cent; and in a great number of case exactly the same things will be sold for a half cent, which if there were none would cost a cent. But a half cent is low enough for the *minimum* of price. Excessive minuteness would defeat its object. To enable the poorer classes to pocure necessaries cheap, is to enable them with more comfort to themselves, to labor for less; the advantages of which need no comment.

The denominations of the silver coins contained in the resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, are conceived to be significant and proper. The dollar is recommended by its correspondency with the present coin of that name, for which it is designed to be a substitute; which will facilitate its ready adoption as such in the minds of the citizens. The dime or tenth, the cent or hundredth, the mille or thousandth are proper, because they express the proportions which they are intended to designate. It is only to be regretted, that the meaning of these terms will not be familiar to those who are not acquainted with the language from which they are borrowed. It were to be wished, that the length, and in some degree the clumsiness of some of the corresponding terms in English, did not discourage from preferring them. It is useful to have names which signify the things to which they belong; and, in respect to objects of general use, in a manner intelligible to all. Perhaps it might be an improvement to let the dollar have the appellation either of dollar or unit (which last will be the most significant) and to substitute "tenth" for dime. In time, the unit may succeed to the dollar. The word cent being in use in various transactions and instruments, will, without much difficulty, be understood as the hundredth; and the half cent of course as the two hundredth part.

The eagle, is not a very expressive or apt appellation for the largest gold piece, but nothing better occurs. The smallest of the gold coins may be called the dollar or unit, in common with the silver piece, with which it coincides.

The volume or size of each piece is a matter of more consequence than its denomination. It is evident, that the more superficies or surface, the more the piece will be liable to be injured by friction; or, in other words, the faster it will wear. For this reason, it is desirable to render the thickness in proportion to the breadth, as great as may consist with neatness and good appearance. Hence the form of the double guinea, or double louis d'or, is preferable to that of the half johannes, for the large gold piece. The small one cannot well be of any other size than the Portuguese piece of eight, of the same metal.

As it is of consequence to fortify the idea of the identity of the dollar, it may be best to let the form and size of the new one, as far as the quantity of matter (the alloy being less) permits, agree with the form and size of the present. The diameter may be the same.

The tenth may be in a mean between the Spanish 1-8 and 1-16 of a dollar.

The copper coins may be formed merely with a view to good appearance, as any difference in the wearing, that can result from difference of form, can be of little consequence in reference to that metal. *(To be concluded in our next.)*

☞ *A stated meeting of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr.* Patrick Byrne's *tavern, on Monday next, the 7th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.*

March 2, 1791. MATHEW CAREY, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 24th, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A

COLLECTION of STATE PAPERS,

INTENDED AS MATERIALS FOR

AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

IN this collection will be contained the CHARTERS of the several states which now compose the UNION;—the Records of the UNITED COLONIES of NEW-ENGLAND;—Royal Instructions to COLONIAL GOVERNORS;—EXTRACTS from PUBLIC RECORDS;—and other authentic Documents tending to elucidate our History.

The design of this compilation was intimated to Congress, and honored with their approbation.—On the 20th July, 1778, their committee, to whom his memorial was referred, reported it as their "Opinion, that Mr. *Hazard's* undertaking is laudable and deserves the public patronage and encouragement, as being productive of public utility;" Whereupon they "Resolved, That it be recommended to the Governors, Presidents, and Executive Powers of the several states in the union, to assist Mr. *Hazard*, and give facility to his labors; and that for this purpose he be admitted to an inspection of public records, and be furnished without expence with copies of such papers as he may judge will conduce to the valuable end he hath in view.

He was, of consequence, admitted to the inspection and use both of public records, and the collections made by individuals, from whence this compilation (much the largest he has ever met with on the subject, and, he flatters himself, the largest ever made in America) was formed. It has since met the approbation of many eminent characters, and even in its manuscript state, has facilitated the settlement of some important controversies.

The compiler cannot suppress the following letter from the honorable the Secretary of State, to whose inspection part of the compilation was submitted, as it contains so flattering and respectable a testimony in favor of the importance of the work.

"*Philadelphia, February* 18, 1791.

SIR,

I return you the two volumes of Records, with thanks for the opportunity of looking into them:—they are curious Monuments of the Infancy of our country. I learn with great satisfaction that you are about committing to the Press the valuable Historical and State Papers you have been so long collecting. Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals deposited in our public offices: the late war has done the work of centuries in this business: the lost cannot be recovered; but let us save what remains; not by vaults and locks, which fence them from the public eye and use in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies as shall place them beyond the reach of accident; this being the tendency of your undertaking, be assured there is no one who wishes it a more complete success than SIR,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. HAZARD.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work to be published in numbers, each containing 160 pages, large quarto:—A number to be delivered every three months.

II. On delivery of the first Number, payment to be made for the first and second, and afterwards for each Number as delivered (except the last) so that the price of one Number will be constantly in advance. The very great expence attending so large a work, at the same time that it renders this condition absolutely necessary, will be a sufficient apology to the candid for its insertion.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *one Dollar* for each number. It is supposed that the Work will probably be comprised in eight Numbers, forming two handsome Volumes, in large quarto, printed on a neat Type and good paper.

IV. To those who choose to subscribe for the Work in *Volumes*, the price will be *Four Dollars and a Quarter of a Dollar* for each Volume, in boards.

V. The collection will be put to the Press as soon as there shall be a sufficient number of subscriptions to justify an hope that the expences will be defrayed.

☞ *Those who receive Subscripticus* will please *transmit accounts of the numbers obtained to* Thomas Dobson, *No.* 41, *Second-street, Philadelphia, by the first of May next.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received in Portsmouth, (N. H) by Jeremiah Libbey; Boston, Thomas & Andrews; Worcester, Isaiah Thomas; Hartford, Thomas Hildrup; New-Haven, Isaac Beers; New-London, Timothy Green; Newport, (R. I.) Jacob Richardson; Providence, John Carter; New-York, Hodge, Allen & Campbell; Albany, Abraham G. Lansing; Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, and Hazard & Addoms; Wilmington, (Delaware) Frederick Craig; Baltimore, I. Holmes; Alexandria, Joshua Merriman; Norfolk, Mr. Lindsey; Fredericksburgh, Callender and Henderson; Petersburgh, John Grammer; Richmond, Augustine Davis; Newbern, (N. C.) F. X. Martin; Wilmington, John Bradley; Charleston, (S. C.) William P. Young.

A NEGRO MAN ELOPED.

RAN away from his owner about the 25th Jan. last, CÆSAR, a negro man, country born, noted as a preacher among the blacks, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high—thick, well set; had on a brown cloth coat, light cloth jacket, leather breeches, and coarse wilton stockings.—He also had a tow linen frock with him; and wore a small round hat. He is supposed to be gone to Virginia, as his father lives on Dr. Vandeveer's plantation, in that State. Whoever will take up said negro, and secure him in the gaol of Philadelphia, or of Trenton, and give notice thereof to the subscriber living in Bound-Brook, New-Jersey, shall receive Twelve Dollars reward, and all necessary charges.

HUGH ROWAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Somerset County, ss.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of CHRISTOPHER BEEKMAN, I have levied on, and seized that valuable house and lot of land, situate on the north side of the Main Street, in Princeton, now in possession of Adam Shaw, and known by sign of the College; it is an excellent stand for a public house, and has been occupied in that way for many years. All the above mentioned premises will be exposed to sale, on Thursday the tenth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of said day, of which all persons concerned will please take notice. WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sheriff.*

Western Precinct, 18*th February*, 1791.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper dispositions for paying the Interest in the several States, it is necessary that the amount to be paid in each should be previously known at the Treasury. And as the expiration of the first quarter is not far distant, it is wished that those who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and signifying their election, pursuant to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.

HENRY KUHL,

No. 143, *North Second-Street.*

FROM an expectation that a mutual advantage would be derived by the dealers in public securities, and a person who should undertake to transact such business on *commission only*, has concluded to offer himself for that purpose. Being of opinion, that every requisite to convince them and others of his disinterestedness ought to be attended to on his part, he has duly made oath before the Hon. the Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, that he will faithfully execute the trusts which may be reposed in him.

COPY OF THE OATH.

"*I Henry Kuhl, of the city of Philadelphia, stock broker, do swear, that I will not be concerned either directly or indirectly, on my own account, in any purchases or sales of the evidences of the debt of the United States or of particular States, but will truly and faithfully execute such purchases and sales on commission only for those who may employ me: that is to say, until I shall announce in one or more of the newspapers printed at the seat of the government of the United States, my determination to the contrary.* HENRY KUHL."

Sworn at Philadelphia, February 12th, 1791, before
THOMAS M'KEAN."

The commissions he will charge for the present, are—

On the specie amount of all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, one half per cent. on do. from 5000 to 10,000 do. one fourth per cent. on do. from 10,000 and upwards do. one eighth per cent.

Accounts stated, and certificates funded at the Treasury or Loan-Office of the United States, on moderate terms.

N. B. All orders for purchases or sales to be in writing.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1791. (85 t. f.)

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he resides, laying on both sides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Fredericksburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a most healthy part of the country:—Consisting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the soil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent springs and streams of water, so dispersed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the first quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in grass, and all watered and drained at pleasure by a number of ditches, for that purpose, passing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of most other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling house, the situation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleasant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer said towns, consisting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, grist, and saw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conspired to render them complete; a large constant stream, on which they stand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end house, for drying corn, a bake house, a dwelling house and several other improvements mostly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin soil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhaustable source for the saw-mill.

Also several detached tracts within said county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of so fertile a soil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on some of them there are small improvements, and the lands so situated, that they can easily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned possessions will be disposed of, on very reasonable terms---a small proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchasers, who may be supplied on the same terms, with all kinds of stock, work horses, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Pubic with the First Class of the *Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber* in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars,*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston. July 28. 8790.

☞ *Tickets in the above Lottery are to be sold by* Stephen Austin, *corner of Front and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.*

PLEASE TO NOTICE.

☞ *FOR the accommodation of those who would wish to become Adventurers in the First Class of the* MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, *letters*, post paid, *directed to* SAMUEL COOPER, *at his Office, North side State-House, Boston, enclosing Philadelphia, New-York or Boston Bank-Bills, or other good Bills, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded* **immediately** *upon the receipt of such letters.*

Boston, Dec. 22, 1790.

☞ The Managers of the STATE LOTTERY assure the public, that the first Class of the Semi-anuual Lottery will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. the 17th of *March* next. As the Managers have in their several Monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this. *Jan.* 52.